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BY AUTHORITY.

Sixth Congress of the United States, at the Second Session, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the Seventeenth of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred.

An Act to provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States.

(Continued from our last.)

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, that there shall be clerks for each of the said courts, to be appointed by the judge thereof, which clerks shall reside, and keep the records of the said courts, at the places of holding the courts, whereto they respectively shall belong, and shall perform the same duties, and be entitled to and receive the same emoluments and fees, which are established by law, for the clerks of the district courts of the United States, respectively; and that the marshals and attorneys of the United States, for the districts which are hereby divided, or within the limits of which new districts are hereby erected, shall continue to be marshals and attorneys for the courts hereby appointed to be holden within the limits of their present districts, respectively and shall have, exercise and perform within the jurisdiction of those courts, respectively, all the powers and duties, and receive all the fees and emoluments, appointed and established by law, for the marshals and attorneys of the United States.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the stated sessions of the district court of the district of Maryland shall hereafter be holden at Baltimore only.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the district courts of the United States, in and for the districts of Tennessee and Kentucky, shall be and hereby are abolished, and that all and singular the powers, authority and jurisdiction of the said courts, respectively, shall be and hereby are vested in, and shall be exercised by the circuit courts by this act directed to be holden in and for the district of East Tennessee, West Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions; and that the circuit judges be appointed for the sixth circuit aforesaid, severally shall be invested with, possess and exercise all and singular the powers now vested by law in the district judges of the United States.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the inability of the district judge of either of the districts of the United States, to perform the duties of his office, and satisfactory evidence thereof being shown to the circuit court in and for such district, it shall be the duty of such circuit court from time to time, as occasion may require, to direct one of the judges of said circuit court, to perform the duties of such district judge, within and for said district, for and during the period the inability of the district judge shall continue; and it shall be the duty of the circuit judge to whom the duties of the district judge shall be assigned in manner aforesaid, and he is hereby authorized to perform the duties of said district judge, during the continuance of his disability.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the several circuit courts hereby established, shall have power to appoint clerks for their respective courts; that is to say, one for each district within which such court is or shall be directed by law to be holden; which clerks respectively, shall take the same oath of affirmation, and give the like bonds, as are by law required to be taken and given by the clerk of the supreme court of the United States; and shall be entitled to demand and receive, for their services respectively, the same fees, to be recovered in the same manner, as have heretofore been allowed by law for the like services, to the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the United States.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the circuit courts of the United States heretofore established, shall cease and be abolished; and that the records and office papers of every kind belonging to those courts respectively, shall be safely kept by the clerks thereof, who shall

continue in all respects to act as heretofore in the business of the said courts, until it shall otherwise be ordered by the courts hereby established.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the supreme circuit and district courts of the United States, shall be, and hereby are, constituted courts of record.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs and processes whatsoever, issuing from any of the circuit courts hereby established, shall after the first day of April next, bear test of the presiding judge of such court, before which time they shall bear test of the chief justice of the United States; all which said writs and processes, shall be signed by the clerks of the courts respectively, from which the same shall issue, and shall be made returnable to the next stated or special session of such court. And all writs and processes which have issued or may issue before the first day of April next, returnable to the circuit courts heretofore established, or to any district court, acting as a circuit court, shall be returnable to the circuit courts hereby established, and shall be there proceeded in, in the same manner as they could, had they been originally returnable to the circuit courts hereby established.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That every justice of the supreme court of the United States, and every judge of any circuit or district court shall be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, to grant writs of habeas corpus for the purpose of enquiring into the cause of commitment, and thereupon to discharge from confinement, on bail or otherwise: *Provided always*, that no writ of habeas corpus, to be granted under this act, shall extend to any prisoner or prisoners in gaol, unless such prisoner or prisoners be in custody, under or by colour of the authority of the United States; or be committed for trial before some court of the United States; or be brought into court to give testimony.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That the several courts of the United States, shall be, and hereby are authorized and empowered, to grant new trials, and re-hearings on motion and cable shown, and to make and establish, all necessary rules, and regulations, for returning writs, filing pleas, and other proceedings; and for regulating the practice, and enforcing the orderly conduct of business, in the said courts respectively: *Provided always*, That the said rules and regulations, be not repugnant to the laws of the United States; and that all the courts of the United States, and each of the justices and judges thereof, shall be, and hereby are authorized and empowered, to administer all necessary oaths and affirmations, and to bind to the peace or good behaviour, with surety where necessary, in all cases, arising under the authority of the United States.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall be appointed a judge of any circuit court hereby established, shall, before he shall begin to exercise the duties of his said office, take the following oath, or affirmation; that is to say: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear" (or affirm) "that I will administer justice without respect to persons; and will do equal right to all persons; and will, in all things, faithfully, and impartially, discharge and perform, all the duties incumbent on me as a judge of the said court, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, and to the constitution and laws of the United States."

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That from all final judgments or decrees, in any of the district courts of the United States, an appeal, where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall exceed the sum or value of fifty dollars, shall be allowed to the circuit court next to be holden, in the district where such final judgment or judgments, decree or decrees, may be rendered; and the circuit court or courts are hereby authorized and required to receive, hear and determine such appeal; and that from all final judgments or decrees in any circuit court, in any cases of equity, of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and of prize or no prize, an appeal where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs shall exceed the sum or value of two thousand dollars, shall be allowed to the supreme court of the United States; and that upon such appeal a transcript of the libel

bill, answer, depositions, and all other proceedings of what kind soever in the cause, shall be transmitted to the said supreme court; and that no new evidence shall be received in the said court, on the hearing of such appeal; and that such appeals shall be subject to the same rules, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed by law in case of writs of error; and that the said supreme court shall be, and hereby is authorized and required to receive, hear and determine such appeals.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all final judgments in civil actions at common law, in any of the circuit courts hereby established, whether brought by original process in such court, or removed thereto from any state court, and all final judgments in any of the district courts of the United States may, where the matter in dispute exclusive of costs, shall exceed the sum or value of two thousand dollars, be re-examined and reversed or affirmed, in the supreme court of the United States, by writ of error; whereto shall be annexed, and returned therewith at the day and place therein mentioned, an authenticated transcript of the record and assignment of errors, and prayer for reversal and also a citation to the adverse party, signed by a judge of such circuit court, or by the district judge as the case may be; which citation shall be served on the adverse party personally, or by leaving a true copy thereof at his or their usual place or places of residence, at least thirty days before the time mentioned in such writ of error, for the return thereof.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the stipulation bond or security, taken upon any writ of error or appeal to be brought or allowed as aforesaid, shall be returned by the judge taking the same, to the clerk or register of the court where the judgment or decree complained of was rendered, to be by him annexed to the transcript of the record, hereby directed to be sent up to the supreme court of the United States.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed, in and for each of the districts established by this act, a marshal, whose duty it shall be to attend the circuit courts of the United States hereby established, when sitting within such district, and who shall have and exercise, within such district, the same powers, perform the same duties, be subject to the same penalties, give the same bond with sureties, take the same oath, be entitled to and receive the same compensation and emoluments, and in all respects be subject to the same regulations as are now prescribed by law, in respect to the marshals of the United States heretofore appointed; *Provided always*, That the several marshals of the United States now in office, shall, during the periods for which they were respectively appointed unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, be and continue marshals for the several districts hereby established within which they respectively reside; and shall perform the duties, exercise the powers, and receive the emoluments, hereby directed to be performed, exercised and received, by marshals therein.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed for each of the districts hereby established, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States within such district, and in the circuit and district courts which may be holden therein; which attorney shall take an oath or affirmation, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and shall prosecute, in such district, all delinquents for crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions or suits in which the United States shall be concerned, except actions or suits in the supreme court of the United States; and shall be entitled to, and receive, for their services respectively, such compensation, emoluments, and fees, as by law are, or shall be allowed, to the district attorneys of the United States: *Provided always*, That the district attorneys of the United States now in office shall severally and respectively be attorneys for those districts hereby established, within which they reside, until removed by the President of the United States; and shall perform the duties, exercise the powers, and receive the emoluments, hereby directed to be performed, exercised and received, by the attorney of the United States therein.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That jurors and witnesses attending any of the courts, hereby established, shall be entitled to, and receive, the same compensations respectively, as heretofore have been allowed by law, to jurors and witnesses attending the circuit and district courts of the United States.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That the records of the several circuit courts hereby established, shall hereafter be kept at the respective place at which the said courts are hereby directed to be holden. *Provided always*, That in the district wherein there are more than one place directed by this act for holding said circuit courts, the records of the circuit court in such district, shall hereafter be kept in either of such places as the said court in such district shall direct.

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That the privilege from arrest of every person going to, attending at, or returning from, any court of the United States, shall be computed and continue, from the time of his or her departure from his or her habitation, until his or her return thereto: *Provided*, that such time shall not exceed one day, Sundays excluded, for every twenty miles of the distance, which such person must necessarily travel in going and returning, over and above the time of attendance.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the circuit judges of the United States to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be allowed as a compensation for his services, an annual salary of two thousand dollars, to be paid quarterly yearly at the Treasury of the United States; except the judges of the sixth circuit, who shall be allowed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each, to be paid in like manner; and that the salaries of the district judges of Kentucky and Tennessee, shall be, and hereby are, severally augmented to the like sum of fifteen hundred dollars annually, to be paid in like manner.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House
of Representatives,
TH. JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United
States and President of the Senate,
Approved, January 13, A. D. 1861.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

European Intelligence.

Germany.

WESEL, February 17.

It is now certain in a great degree, that the Prussians mean to take possession of Hamburg, Bremen and Hanover, and thus to exclude the British from all intercourse with the continent. This measure is in conformity with the convention agreed upon between Russia, Prussia, and France. The army of demarcation is to be considerably reinforced. The house of Orange, in consequence of arrangements made by the King of Prussia, is to find an indemnity in Germany.

Sweden.

CHRISTIANSAND, January 23.

As soon as the season will permit, a camp of 12000 men will be formed in Scania. Several regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness, and orders have also been dispatched to the greater and lesser fleet.

The stipulation in the treaty only requires Russia to furnish 15 ships, but she is arming from 25 to 30. The united force of the three powers of the north in the Baltic will be from forty five to fifty ships, thirty of which are to form the naval armament of the coalition.

Russia subsidizes us, but to what extent is not publicly known: it is also believed that she subsidizes Denmark, though there has been some misunderstanding between the two powers, owing to the latter having refused to sign uniforms on certain terms, to which Russia would not accede. The Danish minister had even received orders to quit the court, but the affair has since been settled. The receipt of a subsidy does, indeed, render us in some degree dependent upon Russia; but the necessity of providing ourselves with corn, which could only be obtained by these means, left us no alternative.

STOCKHOLM, February 6.

Our naval preparations are carried on with such activity, that our fleets will be ready to sail by the end of March, if the harbours should, by that time, be free from ice.

England.

LONDON, February 18.

An article from Courland, January 22, states that preparations for war are continued in all the Russian ports with the greatest activity; and that an army would be embarked, which, in conjunction with others, and especially with a French army, would endeavor to effect a landing in Ireland.

March 3.

The admiralty have received dispatches from Lord Keith, by which they were informed that two French transports, bound for Alexandria, out of six which failed from Toulon, had been taken; that two had escaped the vigilance of our cruisers, and had got into Alexandria, one had foundered and one was still at sea. They had taken a vessel from Alexandria, on board of which was Talien and other Frenchmen. If credit is to be given to their account, general Menou was by no means prepared to expect to large a force as that under Sir Ralph Abercromby, particularly if general Craigh could be able to co-operate with it from Suez. It was determined to attempt the descent as soon as measures could be taken with the Grand Vizier at Jaffa for his assistance and co-operation.

On board of one of the last captures made by Lord Keith, there were found some very valuable charts of the coasts of Egypt, and the soundings of the port of Alexandria, the inner harbor of which the Turks would never permit the European vessels to enter. It was concluded that this harbor was shallow, and this deception led the French admiral Bruis, to seek for shelter at Aboukir, after landing his troops. It appears by the French drawings, that this inner harbor of Alexandria is one of the finest and safest ports in the world, having 32 feet of water—and the entrance which is narrow, is defended by impenetrable batteries.

The canal of St. Quintin, which Buonaparte has been lately visiting, will, when completed, run to a very considerable extent. It is computed that the carriage of goods by it, will be from Amsterdam to Paris, three francs and a half, and from Amsterdam to Marseilles and Toulon, seven francs and a half per quintal.

In the new tariff of contraband goods, established by the northern powers, in their new law for maritime nations, there is not in the enumeration, a single article of export from their several dominions, and not a single raw material whatever. Iron, hemp, and sail-cloth, are not inserted in the catalogue, as if they were not necessary in the marine armaments, although every article of naval or military stores in which these powers do not derive an interest in exporting, are scrupulously prohibited.

Mr. Pitt has intimated to the governor of the bank, that he means to keep the seals, and continue in office until he can resign his trust into the hands of his majesty.

France.

PARIS, February 13.

D'Halmont, to Citizen Devoille, Commissary general of Commercial Relations, Charge d'Affairs with the Bey of Tunis, on board the brigantine Les Bons Patriotes dated January 5.

In consequence of your having desired citizen Nobili to give you details concerning the army, I send you an account of every thing that has come within my knowledge.

The ships dispatched from France to Alexandria, and which arrived before our departure, are twelve in number. They are loaded with bullets and muskets and bring good news.

As to the army of Egypt, I can assure you that it is in excellent order, well clothed, and well armed, and that it is regularly paid in specie. No epidemic disease has been felt during the space of a year. Last year the plague made but very few ravages. We have lost no more than one hundred and fifty by sickness.

The port of Alexandria was entirely free; no enemies ships were cruising near it. The Turks and the English, who remained there for a long time, entirely disappeared between the 7th and 12th of October, and in spite of their cruisers, the small craft were constantly passing between Alexandria and Rosetta. Alexandria is in a respectable state of defence. They are working every day at the fortifications, and more than 400 pieces of

cannon are already mounted. Aboukir is equally well fortified, and better than it ever was. The strength of Cairo is also increased every day; and on all the mountains which surround it, towers have been erected, from which the soldiers may receive assistance in case of necessity, and where they may be secure from sudden attacks. Every fort is supplied with water and provisions. Damietta is also protected against all attacks on the part of the enemy. On the side of Upper Egypt we are perfectly tranquil, ever since the treaty of peace concluded between General Kleber and Mourad Bey, who faithfully adheres to the conditions of the treaty; and the best understanding prevails between him and general Daulot, who commands in Upper Egypt.

When we departed from Alexandria, a despatch on the part of the English was talked of. If such be their intention, they must take the most judicious measures, because they will find men ready to give them a good reception. Our soldiers are so habituated to the climate, that they can march through the deserts better than the natives of the country. Our cavalry is very well equipped, and our artillery is in the best condition. Believe me, Citizen Commissary, that our troops were delighted to see the English near them; and if they should once set foot on land, they promise that they shall not be suffered to re-embark.

We met the corvette Le Nil, which was bound to France, and had on board officers charged with dispatches.

Such, Citizen Commissary, are the latest accounts from Egypt.

Receive, I entreat you, the assurance of my respect.

D'HALMONT.

February 25.

We are informed from Vienna that the demands made to grant a passage to a French army through the hereditary states to attack Turkey, experienced at first some difficulties; but that all obstacles are now removed, and that the advanced guard, amounting to 18,000 men, will move off in about a month. The Polish legion will form part of it.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

By the arrival of the brig Eliza, from Gibraltar, we learn that the George Washington frigate, captain Bainbridge, upon her arrival at Algiers from Constantinople, took on board the French Consul at that place, and landed him at Alicaut. He was obliged to quit Algiers in consequence of the Dey having declared war against France, at the instigation of the Ottoman Porte.

Captain Davis of the brig James Stuart of this port, previous to his arrival at Gibraltar, spoke the French Fleet from Brest, under the command of Admiral Gauthaume, and was informed they were bound to Naples; it was, however, generally believed at Gibraltar, that they were going to Toulon, where two ships of the line had been ready for some time, and were to proceed finally to Egypt. A British fleet under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, from before Cadiz, consisting of four sail of the line and four frigates, passed the port six days after, having previously dispatched a fast sailing frigate to watch their motions.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, April 16.

A postscript of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Nassau, (N. P.) to a respectable mercantile house in Charleston, dated the 11th ult. mentions.

"The judge declared yesterday in court that condemnations of American vessels to Spanish ports were illegal. That he had received orders from England, directing restitution to be made by the owners of privateers." This looks well.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, April 21.

It is currently reported in this town, that the French Squadron from Brest, had entered Bantrey Bay, and that 15,000 men had effected their debarkation. This news is said to have been received by a letter from New-York, to a gentleman in this city, where there had been a very late arrival.

The last news-paper accounts we have received are unfavourable to a belief of this report. London accounts to March 14th, state that this Squadron was seen off Malaga steering east, from whence they infer that its destination is Egypt. Dublin accounts of the same date, say, that it had been joined by four Spanish ships of the line off Cape Finisterre, and agree,

that its destination, from the course it steered, was the Mediterranean.

WINCHESTER, April 22.

A London article, received by the Fanny from Greenock, states, that M. Caizales, a French emigrant, who had been employed for some time in Lord Liverpool's office, who lately embarked at Dover for Calais, &c. was said to be the bearer, of pacific propositions from our ministry has been prevented from landing by order of the minister of police.

REPRESENTATIVES

Of Congress elected for Maryland.

General Samuel Smith, without opposition.

Joseph H. Nicholson, without opposition.

John Archer, by 881 votes, to 29 votes given to John Carlisle.

Richard Sprigg, in the room of John C. Thomas.

General Heister.

Mr. Plater.

Mr. Campbell.

The five first named are democrats, the two last federal.

BOSTON, April 3.

Latest News.

Last evening arrived, ship Packet, Troit, from Liverpool, and brought London papers to March 4.—The following is a very hasty summary of the intelligence they contain:

The former information of the protecting bounties on American flour is confirmed, with the addition, that on flour cleared out from America after the 25th March, the protecting prices are to be reduced to 68s fine; 70s superfine, per bbl. of 196 lbs. and are to continue so, on all flour that may arrive in England before the first of October next.

We do not find that Mr. Pitt had left his office at the latest date.

April 4.

From Lisbon.—Late.

Letters from a respectable merchant at Lisbon, received yesterday, via Salem, inform that the controversy between Portugal, Spain and France had been satisfactorily settled.

We learn that the President of the United States, has directed, that the corvette Berceau be delivered to the orders of Citizen Pichon.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 14.

Capt. Lynch, of the ship Niagara, who arrived here yesterday, informs, that he brought out London papers to the 6th of March, but that they were mislaid. He says that the King of England continued extremely ill; that a number of Danes and Swedes had been brought into Ramsgate; and that it was hourly expected that England would declare war against the northern powers.

He further informs, that six American vessels failed in company with him, bound for the Baltic, which had been chartered by the British merchants at the rate of 91. sterling a ton—and that every American vessel that could be obtained was sought after with avidity.

Lexington, May 11.

The Eastern mail due yesterday did not arrive, but we received the one due yesterday week; this is the third week in which that mail has been successively detained one week after it was due.

DIED, In England, Dr. Herschell, the celebrated astronomer, and discoverer of the new planet, which bears his name.

Lately, at Zurich, (Helvetia) John C. Lavater, author of a treatise on Physiognomy, a work much admired by the literary world.

By the Mail received Yesterday.

STOCKHOLM, February 6.

The case of count Wrangel, who as it is well known, commanded the first convoy taken by the English in the year 1798 has been finally terminated by the king. The count is sentenced to be shot; and the court-martial, who had only adjudged him to be dismissed the service has received a severe reprimand from his majesty.

Feb. 20.

The note of the count de Haugwitz to Lord Garyfort is a sufficient demonstration that if England does not take off the embargo on Danish and Swedish ships, Prussia will take a very active part in the Northern Confederacy. In this case, it is believed that the country of Hanover, as well as the city of Hamburg, will be occupied by Prussian troops.

The intelligence received here, of an English frigate having cut out several Swedish vessels from a port in Norway, causes a great sensation here, as it is considered as a formal rupture between England and Sweden. Denmark, on the contrary, endeavors to ward off the blow, and has nothing so much at heart as to keep on good terms with England.

Letters from St. Petersburg mention that the sale of English property, put under sequestration, has begun.

RATISBON, Feb. 13.

Several public prints report, that General Lecourbe, with 30,000 men, will march against Turkey.

WASHINGTON, (City) April 13.

The Frigates President, Philadelphia, and Essex are ordered to rendezvous in Hampton roads by the 20th instant. We understand that they will then proceed on a cruise to the Mediterranean; and not as has been stated in several prints, proceed with convoys to the West Indies.

The United States floop of war Portsmouth is ordered to be dismantled of her war-like stores at Norfolk, and from thence she is ordered to proceed to Baltimore, where she will be held at public sale, of which due notice will be given.

The petition from Leeds, in favor of peace was to be delivered to Mr. Wulberforce this morning, to be presented by him to his Majesty. It attributes the present scarcity and distressed state of their manufactures to the ruinous war, and is signed by upwards of twenty thousand persons, among whom are the most considerable merchants, manufacturers, mill-owners, &c. of the place; and we understand that similar petitions will shortly be presented from most of the manufacturing towns in the neighborhood. (Lond. pap.

NEW-YORK, April 14.

The ship Rebecca, Gardner, in 24 days from Sligo, in Ireland, consigned to Baker and English, came up last evening, and has furnished us with Irish papers to the 6th ult. inclusive. The London dates are only to the 28th February. The Flora, of Londonderry, Patterson, from New-York, with flax seed and slaves, is arrived at Londonderry. Market prices—Beef, 5d to 6d per lb.—Mutton, 6d to 7d—Veal, 8d—Potatoes, 5s 3d per cwt.—Oatmeal, 3s 3d per 10lb—Butter, from 8s to 9s per cwt.—and oats 5s 6d the sack of 34 stone.

Late French papers mention that Mr. Offen, the Danish ambassador, was to embark at Bourdeaux, for the United States; and that the object of his mission was reported to be a new commercial arrangement between the two countries.

BALTIMORE, March 16.

Foreign Menos.

The plan of a national column has lately been finished at Paris, which is to display, by appropriate emblems, the victories of the republic.

The French papers state that the new Pope is of a conciliatory disposition, and is not disinclined to facilitate the restoration of the connection between the Church in France and the Holy See.

An institute of French Law, or a general collection of the Laws of the present Consular Government of France, has been just published at Paris, by citizen Locri, Secretary General to the Council of State.

Denou, the French Architect, is about to publish, on 200 copper-plates, a magnificent work on the Antiquities of Egypt. The number of persons banished the service of Russia, and taken into favor again within the last six months, amounts to 6000!

We understand, says a late London paper, that a very spirited Manifesto, relative to the differences between Russia and England, has been approved of by the Cabinet. It is said to be the production of Mr. Canning; but the publication of it is referred, until the arrival of certain communications which are daily expected from Berlin through the medium of the Russian ambassador at that court.

On the first instant, the inhabitants of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, were very much alarmed with the shock of an earthquake, which lasted about two minutes. It happened between three and four o'clock P. M.

GEORGETOWN, April 13.

From a New-York Paper.

The wits, the learned, the curious, and the knowing ones of New-York, are present, all upon the alert, to discover an invisible Lady.—This is the title given

to an exhibition at No. 135 William Street.—It consists of an oblong glass box about five feet in length and one in diameter, about one foot of which at either end is covered with colored paper and the whole suspended from the ceiling by small cords and wires. In one extremity is inserted a large tin tube in the form of a common speaking trumpet to the mouth of which the spectator, (if such he can be termed where nothing is to be seen,) applying his mouth receives answers to any questions he may put to the invisible inhabitant.—These answers seem to come from within the transparent box and in a female voice they are full of pleantry and intelligence and in a French accent. This effect is produced, some say, by ventriloquism, others, with more probability by an artificial propagation of sound as in the case of the speaking figure now exhibiting by Falconi in Baltimore. But in the present instance the mode which is adopted is so ingeniously veiled as hitherto to elude all discovery.

April 17.
By English official accounts from the East Indies, it appears that Dhoondia Wang, formerly an officer of Tippos Sah, had collected a force of about 5000 cavalry, was favored by some of the inferior native princes, and had thus become dangerous in the eyes of the British government in that country. An army was therefore dispatched against him. On the 9th of September, Dhoondia having on his march observed the camp of Col. Stevenson, who commanded a part of the English force, turned back, and encamped about nine miles in front of another corps, under the command of Col. Wellesley, without being even apprised that he was near his enemy. Next morning he proceeded on his march, with a design of passing between the Mahratta and Mogul cavalry and this very detachment under Wellesley, which he supposed still at some distance. Col. Wellesley met his army at a place called Connaghall, and immediately attacked it with two regiments of light dragons, and two of native cavalry. The cavalry of Dhoondia, which were strongly posted, at first stood with apparent firmness, but soon gave way—many were killed, and among others, Dhoondia himself; the rest were pursued, and the whole body dispersed and scattered in small parties over the face of the country.

Part of the baggage of Dhoondia's army, carried by Elephants, camels, &c. having remained in the camp about three miles from the place of action, was taken possession of by Col. Wellesley, and Col. Stevenson and his corps came up with, and took the only two pieces of artillery the enemy had remaining, a quantity of baggage, camels, bullocks, &c. and dispersed the whole party. This ended this warfare, as is usually the case in India, with the death of the leader.

The English were then left at liberty to turn their attention to other objects; and by some late accounts it appears probable that the first armament to Suez having proved abortive, from want of expected assistance and provisions, that a second was preparing to co-operate with the expedition under Gen. Abercrombie.

CINCINNATI, April 29.

Anchored off this place, on Monday afternoon, the brig St. Clair, commodore Whipple, commander, of one hundred tons burthen. She was built at Marietta, and is allowed by good judges to be well built and a handsome vessel.—She is completely rigged and ready for sea—her cargo is the produce of this country—she is bound for some of the West India Islands.

On her arrival the banks were crowded with people, all eager to view this pleasing pretage of the future greatness of our infant country. This is the first vessel which has descended the Ohio equipt for sea.

BLUE DYING.

The Subscriber has commenced BLUE DYING.

IN the house lately occupied by Mrs. Megowan, on Main Street, in the town of Lexington, where Cotton or Thread will be dyed with deep and lasting colors. Those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their stuff dyed in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

JOHN COOK.

May 11th, 1801.

FOR SALE. A MULATTO BOY

ABOUT seventeen or eighteen years of age, he is well grown and handsome, has been bred principally to the farming business—enquire of the printer hereof.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county, on the first day of June next, on John McCallister's pre-emption, on Mill creek, a branch of the north fork of Licking, adjoining, or near to Fitzgerald's mill, in order to take the depositions, and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses, respecting John McCallister's claim, and do such other acts as shall be judged necessary, and agreeable to law.

Alexander Parker.

Lexington, May 3, 1801.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county, on the twelfth of June next, on David Haney's pre-emption, on the fourth side of the north fork of Licking, about one mile above medira. Sloe & Brodick's mill, in order to take the depositions, and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses, respecting Haney's claim, and do such other acts as shall be judged necessary and agreeable to law.

Alexander Parker.

Lexington, May 3, 1801.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county, on the 11th June next, on John Boyd's pre-emption, on the head water of Linneton creek, and the waters of the North fork of Licking, in order to take the depositions and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses respecting said Boyd's claim, and do such other acts as shall be judged necessary and agreeable to law.

Alexander Parker.

Lexington, May 3, 1801.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county, on 10th June next, on Haden Wells's pre-emption, adjoining Samuel Wells's pre-emption at the mouth of Mill creek on the North fork of Licking, on the lower side; in order to take the depositions and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses respecting said Wells's improvement; and to do such other acts as shall be judged necessary and agreeable to law.

Alexander Parker.

Lexington, May 3, 1801.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county, on Tuesday the 9th day of June next, on John Ruff's pre-emption on the North Fork of Licking, about two miles below Nicholas's mill; in order to take the depositions and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses respecting said Ruff's improvement; and to do such other acts as shall be judged necessary and agreeable to law.

Alexander Parker.

Lexington, May 3, 1801.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the 29th day of May, I shall attend at Lee's big spring, the head of Lee's Branch, in Woodford county, with commissioners appointed, in order to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses, respecting an entry, made in 1780, in the name of Reuben Young, that calls for said head of Lee's Branch, and do such other things as the law requires, the business to continue from day to day until completed.

REUBEN YOUNG.

May 8.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE AND WELL KNOWN HOUSE & LOT IN the town of Lexington, now occupied by me as a tavern.—The advantages it possesses as an excellent stand for a public-house, is too well known to need description.—Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to me on the premises; I will also dispose of a considerable quantity of valuable furniture suitable for a public-house. Should I not sell the above property, before the first day of August next, it will on that day be sold at public sale.

JOHN POSTLETHWAITE.

May 24, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Clarke's run, about three miles from Danville, a BAY HORSE three years old last spring, branded L. B. on the near buttock, his off hind foot white, a flip, a star in his forehead, about thirteen and a half hands high; appraised to 60.

John Brown.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Boone's Station, Fayette county, a two year old Sorrel FILLEY, with a star in her forehead, about 13 hands high, appraised to 30. 125.

Henry Cotton.

January, 1st 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living about three miles from Lexington, one black Horse about fifteen hands high, about seven years old, when in his stead, the right hind foot white, no brand perceptible; appraised to 180.

John Kennedy.

12th December, 1800.

DAVID REID,

SADDLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Croft streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. P. Law, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual, he flatters himself from his unassuming attention to business, and the opportunity he has of acquiring a general knowledge of it, fill to hold his share of the public esteem.

Lexington, Feb. 16th 1800.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. D. R.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of every description may be had at this Office on the shortest notice.

AN ELEGANT Additional assortment of

21 MERCHANDISE,

Just received by

John Jordan jun. & Co.

Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

A Favorable Opportunity

IS again offered those indebted to JOHN JORDAN JUN. to discharge their respective balances, as

21 Hemp, Flour, or

21 Wheat, Tobacco,

Will be taken in payment.—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a means of saving those that are delinquent, much expense. 'Tis therefore expected that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, no longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan jun.

17 FOR SALE, A TRACT OF LAND,

OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to suit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply to

Geo. Foyzer.

Lexington, 17th Jan. 1801.

JUST OPENING,

AND FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON, A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, & QUEENS WARE.

Which will be sold low for CASH or WHEAT delivered at the subscribers Mill, no credit need be asked. GEORGE TEGARDEN.

Dec. 29th 1800.

2 PARIS DISTRICT,

March Term, 1801.

James Morrison, Complainant, against John Cook, Samuel Cook, William Coleman, James Coleman, Robert Hinkston, Samuel Jameon, William Rankin, and Joseph Walker, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Robert Hinkston, William Rankin and Joseph Walker, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, Hinkston, Rankin and Walker, do appear here on the third day of the next June term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this State, for two months successively, another copy posted at the front door of the court-house in Paris, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, from Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telfs,

TRO. ARNOLD, C. B. D. C.

51 LANDS TO SELL

At a Reasonable Price, viz.

1836 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the South by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of State, the tract includes the whole Indian lands and its branches which afford many feats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of ever falling springs bears Indian crops, its soil is very fertile for cultivation tho' broken, it is intermixed with fine lotions, with a little trouble and a small expense valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. Title indisputable.

1646 1 3 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof, of 100 poles when reduced to a straight line, the soil pretty level and rich. The title indisputable.

2367 1 2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Castle river, Madison county. 200 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2 3 of a mile, it is of a very early entry.

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

40 town lots and out lots in the said town of Clarksville.

6000 acres, of land in several small grants surveyed by the State of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kanawha, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 19 miles inland which lies about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Lots & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken up part a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of said lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Roberts,

High Street Lexington.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Jefferson county, a small white Mare, about thirteen hands one inch high, old, no brands perceptible; natural trotter; appraised to 10 dollars.

Joseph Crockett.

27th January, 1801.

Cut-Nail Manufactory

NOW commencing by the subscriber, on Main Street, next door to Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, where all kinds of Cut-Nails and Brads, of the best quality, can be had at the following prices; for CASH, viz—

Ten and Twelve Penny Brads, 8 D
Ten Penny Nails, 1 3
Eight Penny do, 1 4
Six and Four penny do, 1 6
Three Penny do, 1 10

Also on hand a handsome assortment of Hammered Nails, Brads and Spriggs, which he will sell very low.

George Norton.

Lexington, April 24th, 1801.

I HAVE Valuable HOUSES and LOTS in the town of Paris, several PLANTATIONS and TRACTS of LAND, with a Valuable MILL, I will exchange for MILITARY LANDS of Good Quality, mostly north-west of the Ohio—OR NEGROES and MEXICANIZE, with a small part in MONEY, will be taken. Two of the plantations are in Bourbon; one near Frankfort, well known to be equal to any in the State, to the size of it; one near Warfield, south of Kentucky river; several in Montgomery and Fleming counties; one in Mason county, annexed to the mill, within two miles of the Ohio river. This property I should expect a considerable part in Cash, Goods or Negroes. All the property shall be given very low in value, for money, or the aforesaid property, at Cash value, to any person or persons that may want to purchase.

John Edwards sen.

23th April, 1801

RICE—For Sale,

AT the Kentucky Vine Yard, about five miles above the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, a Quantity of EXCELLENT RICE—those who will purchase 100 lbs. or upwards shall be furnished at six pence per pound, delivered either at or the Vine Yard, or at the mouth of Hickman.

J. J. Dufour.

March 24th, 1801.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell two tracts of

LAND,

IN Madison county conveyed by Saml. Effitt to Elie Williams. One tract contains 250 acres lying on the fourth side of and adjoining the Kentucky river opposite the Coperss lick.—The other tract also contains 250 acres, granted as aforesaid; this tract lies about half a mile below the former, they were located and surveyed, at an early period by Joseph Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to Effitt. They are above Boonborough, and are said to be of a good quality and well situated, one of the tracts has a tenant at present.

I will also sell 1557 acres of LAND on Big Reedy, patented to Jacob Ambrose of Bairddown, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

C. Beatty.

Dec. 25th 1800.

COACH MAKING.

THE public are hereby informed that I carry on the COACH MAKING business in all its various branches, on Main Street, Lexington, where those who please to favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and on moderate terms.

John Wyatt.

Lexington, March 8, 1801.

I WILL give immediate employment to three or four JOURNEMEN TINNERS, who understand their business. I will also take two or three Boys from 15 to 18 years of age, as apprentices to the TIN and COPPERSMITHS business.

THOMAS REID,

12th January, Lexington.

TO LEASE.

For one or more years, A VALUABLE FARM, OF ninety or one hundred acres, cleared land, a good apple and peach orchard, meadow and pasture, a square log dwelling house, kitchen, barn, stables, &c. in good repair—situate in Mercer county, on Salt river, about seven miles below Harrodsburgh.—Also a SMALL FARM adjoining the same, to be leased together or separate.—Also ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES of WOOD-LAND, to be leased for a term of years proportionate to the improvements person who takes the lease may agree to make thereon.

JAMES MACCOUN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1800.

BLANK DEEDS,

Printed on a beautiful Script Type, and good paper, for sale at this office, by the quantity or single one.

** For advertisements for the sale of Lands for taxes, see Gazette Extra.

